



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Part I is an investigation of the evolution of the colonial tariff policy of France. In that policy are shown six more or less clearly defined stages in French colonial policy and a chapter is given to each: (1) The ancient régime until 1789 was dominated by the theories of the mercantile system of colonial monopolies, privileged companies and exclusion. (2) The Physiocrats and the Revolution brought liberalism. (3) Under Napoleon the policy of exclusion was restored, but without privileged companies, and lasted until the second Empire. (4) In 1866 under the free trade influence of the Manchester School, colonial tariff autonomy was adopted. (5) The fall in prices and the protective tariff agitation in the eighties ended with the law of January 11th, 1892, which established a customs' union. It regards the colonies as a territorial part of France. This established free trade between France and most of the colonies, but subjected the colonies to the same high tariffs as France in commerce with non-French countries. (6) The recent movement is towards a policy of "tariff personality." Each colony should have its tariff adjusted according to its own peculiarities.

In part II, the results of the colonial tariff policy in France are shown by analyses of the good or bad effects of tariff assimilation *vs.* tariff personality, in the case of each colony. The author concludes that with the exception of Algeria, which under assimilation has actually become a part of France, all the other colonies, especially Indo-China, have been injured by this policy. Tariff assimilation has been a delusion. It has been inflexible. A coat will not fit every man regardless of size and age. The colonies differ from one another and from France. Each must be treated according to its personality, whether the tariff adopted be protectionist or liberal. The development of the sales from the mother country to the colonies depends upon the purchasing power of the colony. If the colony is prosperous its trade will increase in all those commodities which the mother country is able to supply. The colony should be left free to buy and sell all other commodities in the best market.

R. S. MacELWEE.

Columbia University.

JUGLAR, CLEMENT. *A Brief History of Panics* (trans. and ed. by De Courcy W. Thom). Pp. 189. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916.

A third edition of this standard work is most welcome. The second edition brought the study through the year 1891 and this one brings it down to date. The editor, Mr. De Courcy W. Thom, has himself prepared about one-half of the volume.

E. M. P.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

BARKER, J. ELLIS. *The Foundations of Germany*. Pp. ix, 281. Price, \$2.50. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company, 1916.

The present volume is complementary to the author's earlier volume *Modern Germany*, the fifth and enlarged edition of which appeared in 1915. The latter deals exclusively with recent political and economic problems of Germany, while

the volume in hand undertakes to set forth the principles that have guided German statesmanship from the time of the Great Elector down to the present day. Special stress is laid upon the statecraft of Frederick the Great, and numerous quotations are made from his writings to illustrate the political and moral principles of the ruler who bestowed upon Prussia the ideal of a military state. Chapters IX-XIII contain the French text of important state papers in which Frederick's ideas are embodied. In addition to the chapters dealing with the past there is a chapter dealing with the policy of Bismarck and William II, perhaps the most valuable in the book, and chapters dealing with the causes of the war, Germany and Turkey, and the German Colonial Empire. The chapters are for the most part a reprint of articles previously published in English magazines, with the result that they are loosely strung together, they leave many gaps in the narrative, and neither in form nor in substance can they be said to bear out the pretentious claims made for the volume in the preface.

C. G. F.

DAVIS, GEORGE B. *The Elements of International Law*. (4th ed., rev.) Pp. xxiv, 668. Price, \$3.00, New York: Harper and Brothers, 1916.

In this edition, there has been no attempt to carry out a thorough-going revision. Few changes have been made in the text, although the first chapter has been rewritten to include a rather extensive list of early writers on international law. The most valuable additions are those in the appendix. There the Declaration of London, which is not mentioned at all in the text, is printed in full, with an introduction and very interesting notes indicating how far its provisions were observed, modified, or disregarded by the belligerents during the first year of the European War. There is also a table showing the signatures, ratifications, adhesions, and reservations to the conventions and declarations of the first and second Hague Conferences. Other new features of the appendix are the text of the United States-Santo Domingo extradition treaty of 1910, and very brief notes regarding the transfer of enemy merchant vessels to a neutral flag, the arming of merchant vessels for defense, the use of aircraft in war, and wireless telegraphy. A list of the most recent collections of treaties and documents and of other important recent works on international law has been added to the original bibliography.

D. G. M.

GIBBONS, HERBERT ADAMS. *The New Map of Africa*. Pp. xiv, 503. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Century Company, 1916.

Those who knew Mr. Gibbons' *The New Map of Europe* will welcome this companion volume, which gives a sketch of European colonial expansion and colonial diplomacy for the period 1900-1916. The text is made more easily understandable for the general reader by a well-chosen series of maps.

Several of the chapters have already appeared as articles in magazines. The book makes no pretensions to being documented and does not enter deeply into the many controversial subjects in the field. It is intended to give a popular, understandable first sketch of social and economic conditions in Africa and an